

SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

SECRET

Copy No. 1

DECEMBER, 1942.

NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of December, 1942. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

Summary of Contents

1. Employment and Enlistments.
2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic).
3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia.
4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States.
5. Defence Forces.

1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939 and of each month since July 1941, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces.

End of Month	Employed in Industry (Excluding Rural and Household Domestic) (a)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (b)			Total (excluding Persons employed in rural industry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
August ..	1386.1	520.2	1906.3	338.4	0.3	338.7	1724.5	520.5	2245.0
September ..	1396.0	525.7	1921.7	344.2	1.9	346.1	1740.2	527.6	2267.8
October ..	1395.7	532.0	1927.7	359.0	2.9	361.9	1754.7	534.9	2289.6
November..	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
December..	1379.9	539.4	1919.3	436.6	4.3	440.9	1816.5	543.7	2360.2
1942 - January ..	1364.9	541.9	1906.8	481.6	5.8	487.4	1846.5	547.7	2394.2
February..	1355.7	552.5	1908.2	513.3	7.0	520.3	1869.0	559.5	2428.5
March ..	1349.2	558.7	1907.9	545.5	9.2	554.7	1894.7	567.9	2462.6
April ..	1337.4	563.5	1900.9	574.8	11.5	586.3	1912.2	575.0	2487.2
May ..	1326.1	562.0	1888.1	594.3	13.9	608.2	1920.4	575.9	2496.3
June ..	1320.7	563.6	1884.3	611.7	16.5	628.2	1932.4	580.1	2512.5
July ..	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	623.1	19.6	642.7	1931.9	585.0	2516.9
August ..	1300.0	568.1	1868.1	633.8	22.0	655.8	1933.8	590.1	2523.9
September ..	1296.2	568.9	1865.1	639.6	24.9	664.5	1935.8	593.8	2529.6
October ..	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	644.2	27.8	672.0	1935.1	602.3	2537.4
November..	1288.2	579.8	1868.0	651.9	30.2	682.1	1940.1	610.0	2550.1
December..	1283.8	583.4	1867.2	656.0	32.7	688.7	1939.8	616.1	2555.9

(a) Employment in Industry includes Allied Works Council employees, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May 1942 and numbered approximately 53,000 in December.

(b) See Section 5 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

The main features of the December figures may be summarized as follows:-

Males: The total number of males employed in industry (excluding rural) or enlisted in the defence forces increased steadily each month until June 1942, but thereafter increased by only 7,400 in six months. This increase is almost exactly the number of additional wage and salary earners who would become available in six months through natural increase of the population. During the eleven months ended June 1942, the increase averaged more than 20,000 per month, but the figures for recent months reflect the position now being reached in which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining more men from other sources, namely, rural workers, unemployed, independents and men usually occupied as employers or self-employers. The intake into the forces in December was 4,100, which was offset by the decrease of 4,400 males employed in industry.

Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the defence forces increased by 6,100 in December, compared with an increase of 7,700 in November. The increase recorded in December was approximately the same as the monthly average increase during the 12 months ended December, but smaller than the increases in October and November.

2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic): The numbers of persons employed in each month since July, 1941 (as shown in the first three columns on the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four main groups of employment.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry (excl. Rural and Household Domestic)
(For totals for each month see page 1)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding			Other Factories and Workshops			Other Governmental (a)			All Other (a)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1941 - July	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
August	51.4	8.7	60.1	487.5	178.6	666.1	306.0	62.6	368.6	540.2	265.3	805.5
September	53.8	9.2	63.0	487.5	181.5	669.0	305.2	63.5	368.7	539.6	266.0	805.6
October	55.4	9.5	64.9	491.0	182.9	673.9	305.4	64.4	369.8	544.2	268.9	813.1
November	56.9	10.2	67.1	491.5	184.9	676.4	306.2	65.6	371.8	541.1	271.3	812.4
December	59.7	11.2	70.9	491.9	185.7	677.6	306.5	66.4	372.9	538.1	274.1	812.2
1942 - January	62.6	12.0	74.6	479.5	182.2	661.7	308.1	66.8	374.9	529.7	278.4	808.1
February	66.5	14.9	81.4	476.6	182.1	658.7	305.2	67.9	373.1	516.6	277.0	793.6
March	68.8	16.7	85.5	476.3	187.4	663.7	305.1	68.8	373.9	505.5	279.6	785.1
April	72.2	18.6	90.8	475.0	188.4	663.4	307.5	72.0	379.5	494.5	279.7	774.2
May	74.8	20.4	95.2	470.9	186.9	657.8	308.3	73.8	382.1	483.4	282.4	765.8
June	78.0	22.5	100.5	467.0	185.3	652.3	317.6	74.1	391.7	463.5	280.1	743.6
July	79.9	23.9	103.8	463.9	184.8	648.7	318.9	75.4	394.3	458.0	279.5	737.5
August	84.3	25.0	109.3	459.0	185.4	644.4	317.3	76.6	393.9	448.2	278.4	726.6
September	85.2	26.1	111.3	458.3	184.9	643.2	314.6	78.4	393.0	441.9	278.7	720.6
October	85.7	27.4	113.1	458.1	184.5	642.6	315.7	80.1	395.8	436.7	276.9	713.6
November	85.8	29.0	114.8	457.6	185.6	643.2	315.6	82.0	397.6	431.9	278.0	709.9
December	87.0	30.8	117.8	457.1	186.0	643.1	314.2	83.0	397.2	429.9	280.0	709.9
	88.4	32.6	121.0	453.3	185.2	638.5	311.1	84.9	396.0	431.0	280.7	711.7

Increase since November, 1941.

Number	..	+28.7	+21.4	+50.1	-38.6	- 0.5	-39.1	+ 4.6	+18.5	+23.1	-107.1	+ 6.6	-100.5
Per Cent.	..	+48.1	+191.1	+70.7	- 7.8	- 0.3	- 5.8	+ 1.5	+27.9	+ 6.2	-19.9	+ 2.4	-12.4

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included with "Other Governmental" or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. The increase in "Other Governmental" from April to June, 1942 is due to the inclusion of these men. The steadiness of the "Other Governmental" figures for males, during the 16 months shown, with the exception of the increase just noted, shows that the necessarily large increase of public employment for war purposes has been offset by curtailment of the numbers of males in less essential governmental activities.

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentages, of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Munitions, aircraft, and shipbuilding have shown a steady growth in the figures for both sexes. It would appear from the figures of recent months however, that the expansion of male employment in munition factories has nearly reached its limits with the December level 48 per cent. above the figure for November 1941. Female munition workers, however, continued to expand, and in December 1942 were 191 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but have declined slowly from the November 1941 peak. The loss of 38,600 workers since November 1941, representing 8 per cent. of their number at that date, is well in excess of the number of male factory workers absorbed by the munition works. (Of course a very large proportion of the factory workers remaining have been transferred on to war contracts). Female workers in other factories and workshops have remained very steady since November 1941. Governmental services other than munition works employed a practically unchanged number of men until April 1942, but the increase since that month was due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities. The number of females in Government services has increased fairly steadily, and in December 1942 stood at 28 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and regular declines in each subsequent month placed December 1942 at 20 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 107,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but since have remained fairly steady.

Summing up, it may be said that from November 1941 to December, 1942, munition etc. works required 28,700 extra men and other Governmental activities 4,600 extra men, while other factories and workshops released 38,600 men, and all other industries released 107,100 men. As to females, munition etc. works required 21,400, and Governmental services 18,500 extra women, while female employment in other industries, including factories, was very little changed.

3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for December 1942, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

Australia - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at December, 1942.

Particulars	Totals as at end of December 1942			Increases					
				July 1939 to December 1942 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to December 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) <u>Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war</u> ..	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	656.0	32.7	688.7	656.0	32.7	688.7	277.5	29.1	306.6
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:</u>									
Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft (Governmental) ..	88.4	32.6	121.0	77.8	31.5	109.3	28.7	21.4	50.1
Other Factories and Workshops ..	453.3	185.2	638.5	26.7	38.1	64.8	-38.6	- 0.5	-39.1
Other ..	742.1	365.6	1107.7	-126.7	93.3	-33.4	-102.5	25.1	-77.4
<u>Total:</u>	1283.8	583.4	1867.2	-22.2	162.9	140.7	-112.4	46.0	-66.4
(iii) <u>Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work</u> ..	31.0	15.6	46.6	-233.0	-18.4	-251.4	-42.9	- 3.7	-46.6
<u>Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:</u>	1970.8	631.7	2602.5	400.8	177.2	578.0	122.2	71.4	193.6
(iv) <u>Normal Increases in Wage and Salary Earners:</u>	-	-	-	62.3	31.7	94.0	16.1	11.4	27.5
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners</u> ..	-	-	-	338.5	145.5	484.0	106.1	60.0	166.1

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 5 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Inter-state migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and December 1942, has however, been taken into account as far as possible.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July 1939, 688,700 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 140,700 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 829,400 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 251,400 persons, (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 94,000 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 484,000 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on previous page indicates that 145,500 of them were females.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan (b) November 1941 to November 1942 - the first twelve months of the Pacific War and (c) the first month of the second year of war in the Pacific.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July, 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths.)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths.)	November 1942 to Dec. 1942 (1 Mth.)	July, 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths.)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths.)	November 1942 to Dec. 1942 (1 Mth.)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces (a)	378.5	273.4	4.1	13.5	22.8	4.1
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	90.2	- 108.0	- 4.4	3.2	- 9.0	- 4.4
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	468.7	165.4	- 0.3	16.7	13.8	- 0.3
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	43.4	(c) 0.5	6.8	3.6	(c) 0.5
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners ..	46.2	14.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
(c) Drawn from other groups (b)	232.4	107.1	(-) 1.0	8.3	8.9	(-) 1.0
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total increase in Defence Forces and Industry (other than rural and household domestic) ..	120.5	69.0	6.1	4.3	5.8	6.1
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.3	10.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups (b)	85.5	55.3	4.7	3.1	4.6	4.7

(a) See explanation of net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof.

(b) As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

(c) Increase in unemployed.

The above table shows that men engaged in the Forces and Industry have increased by 633,800 and women by 195,600 since the outbreak of war. The males were obtained from the following sources:- unemployed, 233,000; normal population increase, 62,000; and drawn from rural industry, self-employed, and "independent" persons, 339,000. All the increase went into the Forces with the addition of 22,000 released by industry. The females came principally from unoccupied women and women in private domestic service (and a few self-employed), 145,000; while normal increase yielded 32,000, and unemployed 18,000.

During the first period of the war, males engaged in the Forces and Industry were increasing at an average rate of 16,700 per month: the monthly increase fell to 13,800 in the first year of the Pacific War and was negligible in December, 1942. Entries into the Forces, however, averaged 13,500 monthly for the first period, rose to 22,800 in the first year of Pacific War, but was only 4,100 in December, 1942. Diminishing unemployment was yielding 6,800 monthly in the early part of the war, fell to 3,600 per month during the first year of the Pacific War and in December 1942 was negligible. Men drawn into the Forces and Industry from other groups at first averaged 8,300 monthly, rose to 8,900 in the 12 months after Japan entered the War, but ceased in December 1942.

Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November 1941, but in the next 12 months averaged 2,200 per month, and in December 1942 their increase was 2,500. Those entering industry averaged about 4,000 each month prior to November 1941, during the next 12 months they averaged 3,600, and in December 1942 numbered 3,600. The largest source of additional female labour was from unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. This source provided 3,100 per month in the early part of the war, 4,600 per month in the 12 months after November 1941, and 4,700 in December 1942.

4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 3 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at end of December, 1942.

State	Totals as at end of December 1942			Increase					
				July 1939 to December 1942 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to December 1942 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 5, page 6 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	244.4	10.6	255.0	244.4	10.6	255.0	109.5	9.3	118.8
Victoria ..	181.3	8.6	189.9	181.3	8.6	189.9	73.4	7.6	81.0
Queensland ..	89.4	5.2	94.6	89.4	5.2	94.6	39.9	4.8	44.7
South Australia ..	49.9	3.0	52.9	49.9	3.0	52.9	18.1	2.6	20.7
Western Australia	68.7	4.2	72.9	68.7	4.2	72.9	27.7	3.9	31.6
Tasmania ..	21.9	1.1	23.0	21.9	1.1	23.0	8.7	0.9	9.6
Australia(b):	656.0	32.7	688.7	656.0	32.7	688.7	277.5	29.1	306.6
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	534.2	236.5	770.7	-5.3	74.8	69.5	-39.7	17.4	-22.3
Victoria ..	358.4	186.9	545.3	-4.2	48.4	44.2	-43.3	10.0	-33.3
Queensland ..	166.2	63.4	229.6	-7.1	12.3	5.2	-4.6	6.7	2.1
South Australia ..	116.0	50.6	166.6	8.7	18.3	27.0	-7.1	7.7	0.6
Western Australia	69.3	31.2	100.5	-14.6	5.9	-8.7	-13.2	3.1	-10.1
Tasmania ..	37.7	14.5	52.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	-3.0	1.1	-1.9
Australia(b):	1283.8	583.4	1867.2	-22.2	162.9	140.7	-112.4	46.0	-66.4
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> (See note (iii) on page 3) (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	12.3	6.1	18.4	-100.1	-5.5	-105.6	-14.4	-0.6	-15.0
Victoria ..	8.0	4.7	12.7	-55.6	-4.8	-60.4	-3.5	-0.3	-3.8
Queensland ..	5.6	2.2	7.8	-33.7	-4.9	-38.6	-20.4	-2.7	-23.1
South Australia ..	2.4	1.3	3.7	-18.4	-1.9	-20.3	-0.9	0.0	-0.9
Western Australia	1.8	0.9	2.7	-19.0	-1.0	-20.0	-3.2	0.0	-3.2
Tasmania ..	0.9	0.4	1.3	-6.2	-0.3	-6.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Australia(b):	31.0	15.6	46.6	-233.0	-18.4	-251.4	-42.9	-3.7	-46.6
(v) <u>Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	-	-	-	114.3	67.2	181.5	46.6	21.3	67.9
Victoria ..	-	-	-	89.1	38.8	127.9	16.0	11.3	27.3
Queensland ..	-	-	-	48.2	10.0	58.2	18.1	8.6	26.7
South Australia ..	-	-	-	37.3	17.5	54.8	9.1	9.5	18.6
Western Australia	-	-	-	35.3	7.8	43.1	11.6	6.7	18.3
Tasmania ..	-	-	-	15.6	4.0	19.6	5.6	2.4	8.0
Australia(b):	-	-	-	338.5	145.5	484.0	106.1	60.0	166.1

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

There was a small decrease (1,000) in the total figure for males drawn from other groups (as shown in the last part of the above table) during the month of December, the increase in net enlistments (4,100) being more than offset by the decline in males employed and normal increase of available males. Rural industry has been a more important source of these manpower supplies than males who would not otherwise be working, and the table on the next page shows that the movement has been relatively most important in South Australia and Western Australia. The numbers of females drawn into the forces and employment (145,500 at the end of December) were 4,700 more than at the end of November, increases being shown in all States except Queensland. The table at the top of the next page indicates that South Australia has employed additional females in much greater proportions than any other State.

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the number of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and

private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State		July 1939 to December 1942 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to December 1942 (Pacific War Period)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales	..	82.2	49.1	48.7	33.5	33.5	15.6
Victoria	..	95.9	40.8	78.7	28.9	17.2	11.9
Queensland	..	90.6	20.6	56.6	2.9	34.0	17.7
South Australia	..	125.2	58.7	94.7	26.8	30.5	31.9
Western Australia	..	144.2	35.3	96.8	5.0	47.4	30.3
Tasmania	..	129.5	34.4	83.0	13.8	46.5	20.6
AUSTRALIA:		96.2	42.2	66.1	24.8	30.1	17.4

In December the rates of diversion for males were not significantly changed in any State except Tasmania, which moved ahead of South Australia to second place on the list. For females increases were recorded in all States, except Queensland. The increases were greatest in Western Australia and Tasmania both for males and females. In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. For the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in Western Australia, Tasmania and South Australia; Victoria occupies a mid-way position; while Queensland and New South Wales are lowest. The two latter States, however, have shown rates during the Pacific War period relatively much higher than they did in the early war period.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women has been higher in South Australia than in any other State. At the same time, the Western Australian rate for females, which was extremely low in the early war period, has been rising to a relatively high level, obviously due to the necessity of finding more women to make good the large deficiency of men which the high rate for males showed must have occurred, and in December its rate for the Pacific War Period was almost as high as that of South Australia.

5. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA.

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st December, 1942.
(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES			
Military - A.I.F. (a)	..	241,308	202,990 ✓
Militia (including Garrison)(a)	..	402,235	313,619 ✓
V.D.C.	..	4,390 ✓	3,571
Air - R.A.A.F.	..	126,562 ✓	114,058
Naval - R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	24,203	21,748 ✓
TOTAL MALES:		798,698	655,986
FEMALES.			
Military - Nurses, A.I.F.	..	1,350	1,128
Nurses, Militia	..	2,303	1,739 ✓
V.A.D. - A.I.F.	..	472	464 ✓
V.A.D. - Militia	..	2,762 ✓	2,401
A.W.A.S.	..	11,722 ✓	11,522 ✓
Air - W.A.A.A.F.	..	16,098	14,928 ✓
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	486 ✓	486
TOTAL FEMALES:		35,193	32,668

(a) These figures do not allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units.

The largest increase during December in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (3,500). Other Services were little changed from November. Amongst females, the A.N.A.S., the V.A.D. (Militia) and W.A.A.A.F. accounted for 1,200, 600 and 500 respectively of the total increase of 2,500.

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	Per 1,000 male Population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 female Population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a) ..	244,353	175.7	10,616	7.8
Victoria ..	181,325	195.2	8,618	9.0
Queensland ..	89,403	168.1	5,174	10.7
South Australia ..	49,932	167.6	3,035	10.2
Western Australia ..	68,739	280.9	4,147	18.3
Tasmania ..	21,876	181.6	1,078	9.3
AUSTRALIA: (b)	655,986	186.4	32,668	9.5

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Small differences between the rates per 1,000 population for the various States should not be regarded as significant, as the Military Districts do not in all cases exactly coincide with State boundaries. (For example, a portion of New South Wales is included with the 3rd Military District (Victoria), and a portion (Broken Hill) with the 4th Military District (South Australia). The outstanding feature of the rates is the relatively very high figures for Western Australia. The greatest proportionate increase in males in the Services in December was in Tasmania. The rates per head of population for Queensland and South Australia are lowest of all States. Females in the Services increased in all States.

Males in the Forces are now equivalent to one out of every two men aged from 18 to 40, and females to one out of every forty women aged 18 to 40.

S. R. CARVER

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

13th March, 1943.